the author. Shrewd guessers, however, some time ago made up their minds that the name of him is Lawrence Oliphant, that the first part of the work is about up to his level, that in the second half he manifestly got tired and careless, and that on the whole the papers w uld not have made anything like the stir they have but for the abundant richness of their subject. That phase of New-York "fashionable society" deserves more thorough

GENERAL NOTES.

During Miss Claxton's recent performance in Anburn, N. Y., two glowing sparks, as large as walnuts, fell upon the stage and made many timid souls in the andience nervous for about a minute, when they were stamped out.

The motor used in operating the elevators or lifts in the Grand Rotel, Paris, is a piston worked by hydraulic pressure. The recent terrible accident was caused in this way: The metallic plate by which the piston is connected with the car became detached; as the lift, an open car protected by a glass sereon, ascended, the accident was not discovered, the piston pushing up as usual; but when the conductor pressed the valve so as to send the car down from the second to the first floor, the platform was drauged up by the to the first floor, the plantom with increasing speed until it dashed against the roof of the lifth story; the shoes was so violent as to break the chains, and the car fell from the roof to the first floor, bearing with it Barones' Schack and her fellow-victims.

A half-witted Parisian has been making an an experiment in dentistry. He had ong been sufering from tooth-ache, but obstinately refused to go to a dentist, and at length, finding the pain usendurable, took | to 1,560 majority. the following uncommon method of extraction. To the tooth he strached a long string, and to the string a heavy stone; thus armed he proceeded to the topmost story of the house he occupied, opened the window, and and the length of the string produced so violent a shock that not only was the tooth pulled out, but with it a por tion of the jaw, his neck being so mainfully twisted that he fainted. Hours ensued ere consciousness returned— and when he recovered his senses, it was only to find himself deprived of the faculty of speech.

Nahant, Mass., celebrated as one of the most charming of sea-side resorts, is strong in Johnsons. At two Johnsons were chosen selectmen and assessors; a urer and collector, and two Johnsons appear on the list of public library frustees. The name is a good solid one, fit is commen, and these Nahant Johnsons come of good stock, being lineally descended from some of the first settlers of Massachusetts Bay. Speaking of names. one of the thoroughfares of Nahant is called Maoiis one of the thorogenerics of Namer S cande above street. Lest the should bother some inture antiquacian, it should be remembered that "Moolis" is only "Si-losm" spoil backwards—a warm of Mr. Tudor, the great fee merchant, who was formerly a citizen of Nahant, and who called his bleasure grounds "Moolis."

The bench show held in this city last Spring has beene fruit in Beston. On March 26 the Massachu setts Kennel Club is to hold its first angust show of dors in the building formerly occupied as the Aquaria Gardens, under the rules adopted by the National American K unel Club. All the dogs bulonging to the Massachusetts Kennel Clab and to its members will be on exhibition, but none of them will be entered for premiums. There are two main divisions for entries. ering dogs and non-sporting dogs. Under the are champion classes for either native or imported dogs that have wen first prizes at beuch shows in New-York Coleago, St. Louis or Baltimore, and open classes for all The regular prizes amount to \$2,500, and there is prizes to the value of \$2,000. Arrangement

Ladies' dress is a delicate question to discounted a boid man, for he introduced the subject at the Female School of Art, London, after the annual prizes had been awarded. He started out by saying that women always seemed to be in extremes, and always contrary to sound taste. Some years ago complaints ference. Now the elongation was in another direction, and gentlemen were always in danger of stepping upon the too ample trains of the other sex. He thought, too they must be with comfort. Female head-dresses in the present day were fairly open to criticism. He hoped me would soon come for their emancipation from those coteries of Paris dressmakers and conflues which found a bonnet becoming her, she should not go ou wearing it. He had heard of a husband who, having accompanied his wife to a milliner's and assertation that she was quite satisfied with the choice of a bounct, told her she could not do better than order a dozen at once. It is hast incident seemed to edity his rair au-ditors, and Sir Emil us stopped short. It was high time.

## PUBLIC OPINION.

If reform shall fail with a reform President nd a reform cabinet in power, it will be because it refended friends of reform are too indolent or too co relly to back the men who are fighting their battle pretended friends of re ardly to back the men (Ha-trord Post (Rep.)

The curse of our Federal Government, as o

private individuals, has been the reck. as excending money. By this cause we have been charted close to the verse of general manuraptey. Retrenchment and re-form, severe though scarcing, must be the motto of in-future. "New-Haven Register (Dem.)

future.—[New-Haven Register (Dem.)

Only one per cent premium on gold, and yet men representing interface tool-directors, take about repeating the Resumption Act! The balance of trade continues even to increase in our favor, and the failing off of imports reduces the demand for either gold or since for customs. With the disaspearance of ingold premium, where will be the occupation of the advocates of greenbacks.—[Utlea Herald (Rep.)]

STILL ANOTHER MOFTO.

An irreverent friend suggests that instead of the inscription, now scataped upon our cont, "in Goal we trust," there be substituted the words, "Ite God we trust." The though is a pungent saire on the faith of many Americans in the mighty dollar. TILDEN'S TRUE TITLE.

Ex-Governor Packard, although a very quiet man, is, it seems, sometaing of a war. A few only ago some of his friends discussing the Louisiana political situation in his presence, made frequent use of the parases Governor de jure and Governor de facto. Fi-nally Packard interrupted them, saying: "Gentlemen, the real fact of the business is that I am only Governor de functo." SENATOR EATON'S TARIFF SUGGESTION.

SENATOR EATON'S TARIFF SUGGESTION.
Washington Correspondence of The Cuernanti Enquirer.
No, of course Wood's bill won't pass. There are too many conflicting interests. No Congress can formulate a wise tariff bill. It is impossible to keep demagogism or selfishness out of it. According to my botton, there is only one way to get a wise suriff bill. Let the President appoint six commissioners, one to represent each of the leading interests, and each the best man who can be found to represent his interest. Let the six choose a seventh, to have the casting vote, who shall be thoroughly posted on the tariff, unclased, and a practical business man. Pay these commissioners a good salary, give them a year, and let them visit all the leading commercial centres of the country and give hearings to the business men of every section. Then let them draw up a bill and report to the commissioner, and we shall have some show to pass a wise tariff bill.

JUST TRIBUTE TO HALSTEAD.

JUST TRIBUTE TO HALSTEAD.

From The Cleechand Lender.

Will the President make Mr. Halstead, of The Cincinnail Combinerial, one of the Suver Commissioners i Mr. Halstead knows more things about silver which nobody else knows than any other man fiving. Very many of the things which he thinks he knows are so peculiar that no one else can be found willing to be; have them. These fearful and wonderful facts—or they may be only theories—ought not to be lost to the commission, which is designed to consider all things in Heaven or on earth, or in the waters under the earth, provided they pertain to eliver. Unless Mr. Halstead goes as commissioner he ought to write a book and send it in for the intoron ien of the commission. It would be inace more impressive, however, if the author of the six and a half acres of silver editorial which has bespangied the fourin page of The Commercial during the plant lew months, could be allowed to set forth als ideas in person, emphasizing his contorial which has beeplanged the fourth page of the Commercial during the past lew months, could be al-lowed to set forth als ideas in person, emphasizing his great principles by the concetsave influence of his mar-tial presence and the cloquence of his appealing gray eyes. Not to make him commissioner would be ingrati-tide to a noble enthusiasm.

WHAT A REPUBLICAN QUARREL MEANS.

Warfare between Republican Congressmen and the President would be amost certain a give the next Congress and the Presidency to the Democratic party, and this would require a general reconstruction of the Republican party in order to have a rational chance of overcoming a Democratic Administration. But this would not be unde with the mon or leaders whose management had given the other party the victory. The identification of these with the defeat and the cause of the defeat, would make it necessary for them to step down and out, and let the party take up new men Pointical parties rarely renew a contest under leads Political parties rarely renew a contest under leads a who have been defeated, much less under flosse whose whose the conduct caused defeat. The Republican party is more than its President, it is true; but it is also more than its Congressmen. Deteat in such a conflict would retire both to private life.

GERMAN COMPOSITORS ON A STRIKE.

The German Typographical Union, recently ordered its members not to work for less than 40 ccuts a thousand ems by day work, nor for less

## NEW-HAMPSHIRE'S ELECTION

GOVERNOR PRESCOTT RE-ELECTED. HIS MAJORITY PROM 1.509 TO 2.000-THE LEGIS LATURE AND COUNCIL REPUBLICAN-A FULL

VOTE. The returns from New-Hampshire indicate a The new Legislature will be Republican by a reduced majority on joint ballot-about 54, against 73 last year. The Council is also Republican. In 150 towns Governor Prescott's majority is 2,157 against 4,089 last year, when the total vote was about the same as that cast yesterday.

REDUCED REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES. GOVERNOR PRESCOTT'S RE-ELECTION BY FROM 1,500

TO 2,000 MAJORITY-THE LEGISLATURE AND COUNCIL REPUBLICAN.

CONCORD. N. H., March 12 .- The returns of today's election are not yet sufficiently full to give definite figures of the Republican victory, but it seems certain that Governor Prescott is reflected, and that the Republicans carry the House and Senate and Conneil.

The Republicans claim that Prescott is elected by 2,000 and the Democrats concede him from 1,000

The Republicans claim the House by not less than lifty majority, which will probably not be far from right. They also claim that they have carried eight out of the twelve Senatorial Districts.

It seems certain that the Republicans have carried seven Senatorial Districts. The Democrats think that in one of the districts claimed (No. I.) there is no choice. The districts claimed are Nos. L. II., III., IV., V., VII., IX. and X. Of the Councillor Districts the Republicans carry Nes. I., III., IV. and probably II.; but the Democrats claim that only later returns can determine the result in the last-

Of counties the Republicans carry Buckingham, Stafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire and Sulhvan, and the Democrats Belknap, Carroll, Merrimac, Grafton

The election has been quiet all over the State as far as reported, and the changes in the town Represcutatives seem to be balanced between the two parties.

Hornce A. Brown (Rep.) was elected Mayor of this city to-day. Considerable excitement prevails over the non-election of the Republican candidate for third Representative in the fourth ward of this city. A meeting was held this evening when the ejection was adjourned sine die.

The town is very quiet to-night, there being no enthusiasm or excitement manifested. There is an amusually small attendance of people at the places where the returns are received, and the streets are at this hour (midnight) deserted.

## A FULL AND CLOSE VOTE.

2,157 MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR PRESCOTT IN 150 TOWNS.

Boston, March 12.-The vote of seventy towns in New-Hampshire, to-day, for Governor compares as follows with the vote of the same towns last year:

| 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1878 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | 1879 | Returns up to 9 o'clock p. m. indicate the election of 80 Republican and 65 Democratic members of

Schaters and 279 Representatives.]
One hundred and twenty towns give Governor Prescott (Rep.) 673 majority. The vote of these

cast last yea		
1	1575.1	1577.
B. F. Pr scott	(R.)18.880	B. F. Prescott (R.)19 269
F. A. McKent	(D.b., 17,553 ]	Daniel Marey (D.) 17,149
		Scuttering, etc 183
Total vote.	37.097	Total vote36,601
A CALLED AND THE COLUMN	****	R p. majorsty 1,937

In 145 towns Governor Prescott (Rep.) has a majority of 933, against 2,548 in 1877, the Republican net loss being 1,615. The vote in these towns to-day is compared below with the vote cast last

4	B. F. Prespett (R.) 24.5 0	B. F. Prescott (R	125,543
1	F. A. McKean (D.) 23,310		
1	Seattering, etc 516	Scattle ing10	255
4	Total vote	Total Vole.	48.538
	Lep. m. Jor ty 933	Ben malority	2.548
	The vote of 150 towns	gives Governor	Prescott
i	2,157 majority. The vote	of these towns,	to-day, is
3	compared below with the	vote in 1877:	
а			2020

Gold continues to decline. The silver dollar will seem be out. Now modify the Resemption Act by mile son be out. Now modify the Resemption Act by mile son be out. Now modify the Resemption Act by mile the tariff alone, don't linker with intern-I reveale taxes, and the way will be clear for a good Spring trade—[Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.) Eco. majority \$6.527 total vote 56.567 total vote 56.568 Rep. majority 4.089

VOTE OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS. The vote of the principal cities and towns to-day for Governor is compared below with the vote in

1877: -					
	-18	-1878		1877	
Cities and	Rep.	Dem.	Lep.	Dem.	
Towns.	Prescott.	McKean.	Presentt.	Marcy.	
Concord	1.854	1,423	1,899	1,330	
Nasanir		1,323	1,266	1.102	
Portamonta		972	1,444	1,113	
Dover	A 18 19 19 19	950	1.108	878	
WW. 77 C.	0.40	7,617	63-7-7	Page 100	

EARLY RETURNS FROM THE TOWNS. A QUIET ELECTION AND FULL VOTE-CHARGES OF

ILLEGAL VOTING AT HANOVER. Boston, March 12,-Advices from New-Hampshire indicate that the election is progressing in that State quietly and a very full vote is being cast, The vote at noon in Concord was not materially ditferent from the vote at the same hour last year, Prescott (Rep.) having a majority for Governor in all the wards heard from.

At Nashua, the vote indicates that Cook, the Democratic nominee for Mayor, will be elected by a small majority, and it is reported that McKean, the Democratic nomince for Governor, is running ahead of his ticket in several wards.

At Exeter, General Gilman Marston and Daniel Sanborn, Republicans, will probably be elected as

State Representatives by large majorities. At Keene, the Republicans elect Edward Wilcox to the Legislature; this is a Republican gain. At Littleton, the Democratic local ticket is elected

by about 80 majority. Bethlehem gives a Democratic majority, electing John C. Sinclair as Representative,
At Manchester the Republicans claim the election

of the city ticket by a reduced majority. A small Republican majority at Dover is indicated by the noon returns.

Up to 1 o'clock no decisive returns affecting the gubernatorial ticket have been received. CONCORD, N. H., March 12.-Dispatches received

here this afternoon state that Epping gives 40 and Pembroke 75 Democratic gam. Lancaster elects a Democratic Representative.

Swanzey, Bedford, Boscawen and Pittsfield elect Republican Representatives. DEMOCRATIC CHARGES OF HARGALITY AT HANOVER. HANOVER, N. H., March 12.-The election contest here to-day caused more excitement than has been

experienced for a number of years. For the first time ballots were thrown out on the ground of lifegality, and the Democrats will insist on the State vote not being counted. For Representatives the contest was between ex-Senator James W. Patterson and E. B. Harlbutt, Republicans, and Hiram Hitchcock president of the Dartmouth National Bank) and Joseph Tenny, Democrats. The split among the Republicans was caused by opposition to ex-Senator Patterson. His opponents united with the Democrats for his defeat. On the first count of the vote, to-day, Mr. Patterson was declared elected by a majority of one. A prominent Republican, who counted the votes with the officials, claimed a mistake of one in the count, and demanded a recount. That was refused, and Patterson was declared elected. The Democrats and Mr. Patterson's opponents are indiguant, while his friends are jubilant.

THE PORTSMOUTH GREENBACK MEN JUBILANT. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 12.-The result of the election in this city thus far indicates a very full vote polled, the weather being favorable. At 1:30 o'clock the balk of the votes of both parties had loss than 46 cents a thousand ems for night work.

The result was a demand for these rates by the compositors in the employ of Cherouny & Kienle, and Gustav Lauter; both firms, however, allowed the advance. Frank Lesile refused to pay these prices, and as yet there has been no settlement of the difficulty.

Vote poned, the weather cond in the green in the votes of both parties had loss than 46 cents a thousand ems for night work. The Prohibition party is working earnestly in Philbrick's behalf. The Greenback men are in excellent spirits at the unexpected number of the difficulty.

er of votes already cast in this city for their fabrorites

THE CHESHIRE COUNTY OFFICERS REPUBLICAN. KEENE, N. H., March 12 .- The Democrats will make a net gain of about 250 on the popular vote in Cheshire County. The Democrats gain two Representatives in Winchester and one in Chesterfield. The Republicans full vote, and the reflection of Governor gain one in Ward Five of Keene; two in Swansey Prescett by from 1,500 to 2,000 majority. and one in Westmoreland. The county officers elected are all Republicans.

> A WORKINGMEN'S VICTORY IN CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 12 .- At the city lection in Oakland yesterday, a large vote was cast The Workingmen elected all of their candidates, except the Superintendent of Schools and City Marshal, by a small majority. The figat was between the Working-men and Republicans, the Democrats tusing to some extent with the latter party. In the numerical election at Salimas the Citizens' party elected their whole ticket except one Councilman, was elected by the Workingmen.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT. GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Synopsis for the Post 24 Hours. Washington, March 13, 1 a. m .- Heavy rains have prevailed in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and thence eastward and northeastward over the New England and Middle States. Light rains are reported from the South Atlantic States, southwesterly winds and clear weather from the Gulf States, with decreased pressure and southerly to westerly winds. Severe northeasterly gales continue on the Atlantic and New-

England coasts. Indications. For the Middle States, rain in the northern and east ern portions and clearing weather in the southern por-tions, with easterly winds, shifting to southerly and westerly.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS HOURS: Morning. Night. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 112 - 1- 11 30.5 the state of the same selection 30

The disgram shows the baremetrical variations in the dispersion inches. The perpendicular lines at we distained of time for the 24 hour proceeding midnight. The tree war white man represents the escribilitie of the mercury during times hours.

rapid fail of air-pressure preceded last night's thunder-showers. The temperature of the past 24 hours shows a singularly small range of variation.

For this city and vicinity, rainy weather, followed by partial clearing, may be expected to-day, and gen-erally fair weather with a slight increase of warmth is

WIND, RAIN AND LIGHTNING. YESTERDAY'S STORM WESTWARD BOUND- FEARS OF

A TIDAL WAVE AT LONG BRANCH. The storm which visited this city vesterday was accompanied last night by a heavy wind, which rendered walking unpleasant and navigation on the rivers slow. At the Signal Service Station, in the Equitable Building, it was learned that the storm started in North Carolina and has meluded in its sweep Louisville, Indianajolis, Pittsburg, Baltmore, Albany, and New-York, At each of these places it was raining yesterday. The course of the wind was generally from the northeast, and cautionary off-door signals were horsted. As the wind was blowing on the coast, it was deemed masafe for enizoing vessels, and departures yesterday were induced. The velocity of the wand varied yesterday, at different points of the storm circle, from eighteen to tunry miles an hour. The highest speed reached was thirty-two failes an hour, at Philiageiphia. At 8 o'cdock last night the wind attained a velocity of thirty miles an hour in this city. The storm centre was reported, late instangli, to be at Louisvine, novingin a semilyvesterily direction, and maxing its way toward St. Louis and the Massissippi Valley, where clear weather prevailed yesterlisy. The storm centre has based over this city. The cran-domary signals, which were hoisted in advance of the storm at Cape May, Hatteras, Ketty Hawk and other stations, it is beneved, wained all in-bound vessels. No losses are naticipated aided the coast.

Between indingal and 1 o'clock this morning a thunder storm at Cape May, Hatteras, Ketty Hawk and other stations, it is beneved, wained all in-bound vessels, no losses are naticipated aided the coast.

The wind blew as strongly as during the early part of the high the weather was selected by the waiter so no might to the part of the high the waiter of the high the cape that the coast of the start in the raoried in forcess of winter; so no might to may be coast a coafform of the maxing of a coafform of the night of the million of the waster of the last week.

The wind blew as strongly as during the early part of the high of the waster of the last week.

The mild begin and the sea shore, the reports of a predicted trial wave creating fear among those sufficiency of the sufficiency of a percented trial wave creating fear among those suffi Equitable Building, it was learned that the storm started in North Carolina and has included in the Legislature. [A full Legislature contains 12 | \*

THE WOOD TARIFF.

THE BILL ENTITLED TO BIGH CEROIT.

Sig: In your criticism of Mr. Wood's proposed tariff, to-day, you state that I consider it "a most absurd bill." The whole tone of your article is humoreus, and it may be presumed, therefore, that the words quoted are not meant to be taken literally. I find, however, that your language has led some persons to misapprehend my opinion of Mr. Wood's measure; and although no one is more conscious than myself how unimportant to the public my tadividual opinions are, yet, as you have done me the honor to mention my name so prominently, I trust that you will spare me space to say that my views of the proposed tariff are embodied in the memorial to the Committee of Ways and Means, which was signed by myself with other free-traders and importers, and extensively published in the newspapers. That memorial, after suggesting various al terations in the provisions of the bill, expressed the opinion that, it so amended, it would prove "a great step in the direction of reform, and would receive the hearty support of economists;" and further, that "it would be accepted ... as an immense relief from the crushing burden of the present tariff, and would go further to restore prosperity to the notion than any measure now before the country." Since then, the Committee of Ways and Means have adopted many of the changes recommended in the memorial; so that there is a good prospect that the bill will be presented to the House, in a form entitling it to the favorable opinions above quoted. But, even should this turn out otherwise, and whatever changes may await the measure, to the House, it will still be felt by the free-traders that Mr. Wood is entitled to very high credit for the labor and ability which he has devoted to this effort to secure a beginning of tariff reform. Your obedient ROBERT B. MINTURN. servant. No. 78 South-st., March 12, 1878.

A CITY INVESTIGATION IN HOBOKEN.

At the meeting of the Hoboken Common council last evening, a communication from Mayer Rus sell was read, in which he requested the Council to take action upon the charges made by the Taxpayers' Association. The association alleges that it has evidence which proves that the city has been defrauded by the Committee upon the city has been defrauded by the Committee upon the Purchase of Supplies for the Poor; that coffee was hought at 18 cents a pound and sold to the city for 26 cents a pound; that two-chests of ten were charged at \$34.80, when they only cost \$24.30; that the committee paid 7 by cents a pound for purk which was only worth 6 cents a jound, and 86.75 a Farrel for four which could have been purchased for 85.75. Councilmen Webb and Databased and Francisco Grant Councilmen Control of the could Dubricop and President Gross were appointed a committee to investigate the matter. The Committee on Poor and Alms, Connectione Crossy, Schuddt, and Sulli-var, deny the charges, and ask full investigation.

SENATOR MORRISSEY DANGEROUSLY SICK. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 12 .- Mrs. Morrissey says the consition of the Scuater to-aight is very critical, probably worse than at my time since he has been in the city. She says it is the opinion of the doctors that unless he has relief within twenty-four hours, he will not survive the attack. The relapse was occastoned by a cold caught ten days ago, and since that time is has been growing steadily worse, though his con-dition was not considered central until the ay. His mai-ady is droppy, and disease of the kidneys and heart.

LOSSES BY THE FULTON STREET FIRE.

The total loss by the fire at No. 174 Fultonst., early yesterday morning, is now estimated at about \$45,000. The first, fourth and fifth stories were occupied by F. O.Pierce & Co. as a paint and oil store. The firm's loss is about \$25,000, and the insurance \$25,600. The loss of John F. Baldwin, whose printing establishment occupied the second floor \$6,000, and his insurance was \$5,500. third floor was occupied by John A. Moller, a bookbuder whose loss is about \$1,500 and instrance \$625. The brilding was owned by Osen Jones, of No. 173 Eighthave. His loss will be about \$12,900. THE LECTURE PLATFORM.

A WIDE RANGE OF TOPICS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION, SPENCER'S RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY, AND THE MANAGEMENT OF SEWER GASES-ADDRESSES BY DR. STORRS, PROFESSOR B. N. MARTIN AND JAMES BAYLES.

Three lectures delivered last night presented more marked diversity of subjects than is usual on the lecture platform. Dr. Storrs considered the Eastern question and Russia's history and future; Professor B. N. Martin reviewed Herbert Spencer's religious philosophy; James Bayles spoke on sewer gases. Outlines of these addresses are given below.

RUSSIA'S PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE. SECOND LECTURE BY DR. STORRS ON THE LONG

DUEL OF THE OTTOMAN AND THE MUSCOVITE. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, delivered, last evening, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, his second lecture upon the subject, "The Ottoman and the Muscov'te; their Long Duel." the night was stormy, the audience was fully as large as before. The lecture was an eloquent plea for the Russians and a prophecy of their future greatness. The lecturer spoke for two hours and a half, pouring out facts, dates, compact analyses beliliant metaphor and striking aphorism, apparently without effort. The audience listened throughout with close attention, and frequently broke out in applause. Many members of the Mercantile Library Association were upon the platform, and the president, Adrian Van Sinderen, introduced Dr. Storrs.

Discarding many attractive details, said the lecturer,

I shall speak simply on the thome of the relations of the Muscovite Empire from its early development to the present time, to the Ottoman Empire that he soward the South and has been barring its way to the Mediterranean Let us start at, once upon Russian history. Observe first, the National prejudice existing against the Rus, siams, growing out of the rapid advance of their country. The growth of most nations is gradual and slow—a growth that involves many powers and relations, both from within and without. This is fillustrated in the growth of England from the Saxon Conquest to the England of to-day, rich, proud, the home of learning, of the auts, firegulared liberty, on whose conduct we have had many criticlesus to make, but which has stood for years, whose drum-beat has kept pace with the sun, and which will emmer for centuries. It is the same with France, from the time of Clovis to the France of to-day—frugal, rich, splendid, ready to fight for an idea, and with more of iberty and intelligent statesminaship than in any previous period of ker history.

This is the law of national development; in Russia we see everything reversed. Here is a country with \$5,500,000 square miles; five times the extent of the Roman Empire at the height of its power; able to put one and one-quarter million soldlers into the field, with 130,000 Cossiels as a simpler to the last, was divided in progress of the country. It is paid has been had an one-quarter million soldlers into the field, with 130,000 Cossiels as a simpler to the last, we have heard to great progress of the country and him begins and the solution of the solution and the progress of the country and the progress of the country. It is paid has been had an one-quarter million soldlers into the field, with 130,000 Cossiels as a simpler to the fast, we on this side of the Atlantic are able to get a better perspective, and to estimate without prejudices, for as it is said, the voice of cotemporaries across the Atlantic is like the voice of posterity.

Bussia has always b I shall speak simply on the theme of the relations of the Muscovite Empire from its early development to the present time, to the Ottoman Empire that hes toward the

Russia has always been friendly to us. In fact she was almost the only nation that remained true and steadfast to us through the long agony of our civil war. [Applause.] We should therefore speak and think of her in a dispassionate and friendly way. We do not wish to belittle her faults or magnify her excellencies, but to speak of her with fairness and

Northmen, Celts, Greeks and Romans, who have occupied the larger spaces of Europe. Some are pleased to call was anomalisticus and which was unquestionable in date. While stul pacan, this Siavonic people looked toward Constantinople with cager desire for conquest; they were orawa toward it with a commercial and moral gravitation equal to the force of cravitation that pulls the streams from Central Russia to the Blacksea. But tenderer relations enter in here, the Blacksea. But tenderer relations enter in here, the force of the minth century, the Emerces Olga-whose beauty was celebrated in Russian song, and whose force of character was equally great—became converted to christianity at Kley. She went to Const. Attinople to be baptized. There she was received by the Greek Emperor, and bandwed under the Greek and all the new splendid apparatus of Christianity. Thus Christianity was established under the repairmed and example, and she fortered it during her life. Her influence had inter weight with her municular descendants. Her grandson, however, Vladinor the Great, after a bloody and vicious youth, became a Christian in 1888. At the same time, he was married to the Greek Princess, Anna, daughter of the Great, after a bloody and vicious youth, became a Christian in 1888. At the same time, he was married to the Greek Princess, Anna, daughter of the Greek Brinceson at Constantinople. Thus was formed in 988. At the same time, he was married to the Greek Princess, Anna, daugster of the Greek Emperor at Constantinople. Thus was formed the early and strong connection between the Greek Church and Russea. Viadinar insisted that the Nation should embrace the new religion; the people were baptized—immurest, if there is any virtue in that—in Russian rivers. New you see a charge in the old warlike feeling toward Constantinopic. Greek lefters entered in the pathway made by the Greek religion. By the Greek Church Russia was knitted to the Old World. The promise of the Kingdom may be shown by the first that the three daugsters of the rober at that time married three of the most powerful monarchs on the Continent.

THE TARIAR DEMINATION.

After this came a period of strife, but finally Viatimir Monomacus penetrated as far as Thrace. The Greek Emperor bought him off, rather than beat him off; he sent him back with the Greek Bishop of Ephesia to crown him with a golden crown used at his coronation in 1120. Six years after he died. Observe thus this development of a pastoral people under a Norman line of rulers, and their close affiliation with the Jending coun-

velopment of a pastoral people under a Norman line of rulers, are their close affinition with the jeaning countries of Europe.

Now observe well what followed. For 100 years after Vladimir's death the constry was rent with internal strife. The secret was obvious and single. There was no law of prinegeniture, so, at the death of the Emperor, general civil war followed. The strongest aspirant for the throne became master, leaving it to be fought for in the same bloody fashion. Thus was the country continually weakened at last, about 1220 came the tremendous Tartar hyasion and Tartar domination, which overpowered and buried the country for 200 years—an experience unparalleled in Europe, paralleled only in the Saxonie Provinces along the Danube, which have been crusised for 400 years by the Turkish coastns of the Tartars. Ghenghts Khain led this horde into Russia, it swept over Russia, devastated Hungary, laid sees to German fortresses and spread panic even into England. Russia alone was the breakwater which then saved Europe. For two and a haif conturies the Tartar domination lay over her, crushing out all life; there remained nonope for the future, as occurity for the family; the nation was only united by harred of the Tartar.

Ivan Hi, who came to the throug in 1462, began the work of deriverance from Tartar rule, which the Grand Dukes of Moscow completed. Tae Cara appeared to instory, when the Grack Emperor disappeared before the havading Moscow completed. The Cara appeared in history, when the Grack Emperor disappeared before the havading Moscow completed. The Cara appeared in history, when the Grack Emperor disappeared before the havading Moscow completed. The Cara appeared in history, when the Grack Emperor disappeared before the havading Moscow completed. The Cara appeared in history, when the Grack Emperor disappeared before the havading Moscow completed. The Cara appeared in history, when the Grack Emperor disappeared on the nation was coming to a chinax, Russia was just emerging like a spent swimmer siru the invading Mussaimans, who captured constantinople nine years before Moscow was tounded. When the Octoman power was coming to a climax, Russia was just emerging, like a spent swimmer strugglang for the shore, from the waters of Tartar oppression and tyranny. It is sometimes said, in a loose way, that there is a perfect parallel between Ottoman and Russian despotism. But this is a mistake, The Turksia power advanced by aword and fire, by torture and Dander. Russian despotism was sought for by the prople, and prized by them when its renelines were most terrible. They would rather die by the Czar than to live without him. Their aristocracy was a legacy of Tartar tyranny. They were lazy, perhaps, had a fondness for drink, and a habit of dishonesty in speech, a dipromatic use of imagings. Nicholas, who knew their character, suid, "If the Russian peasant could do it without waking me, Sae would sical the teeth out of my local in my sleep. He would steal my war saips, if he had any place to put them." Tartar tyranny had aimost destroyed the sport of the Russian people, and left a femper of a nature which has been unlovely and ignoide. Ivan the ferrible realized Macaulay's description of no-bles, covered with vermin and precluse jewels, dirty linea mai inestimatia scales. Eussia took no part in the Crusades, and messai their stimulus. For her there was no revival of bearing. She dad not even know of my learning to be revived. The creat early discover-PETER THE GREAT'S LIFE AND WORK.

Let us resume the historical sketch. Ivan III. came to the throne in 1472; he married 8-phira, niece of the last Greek Emperer. He could do nothing but watch the

Turkish bulian and wait. His successfor, Ivan IV., the Terrible, developed good traits during the lifetime The

His task in building St. Petersburg, in the midst of a swamp, was the most stupendous in history.

Instantly, when his work at home was accomplished, he looked toward the Ottomans. In 1636 he captured Azof. As soon as the Swedish King Charles XII. was lairly beaten to the dust at Pultowa, Peter began pushing his way to the Black Sea. In 4710 the Sultan declared war. Peter accepted, and at the battle of Prath was badly beaten, and was compelled to renounce his conquests in the Crimea. He was preparing another assault when death overtook him in February, 1725. After his death came twenty-five years of peace; then another war, terminated by the peace of Belgrade; years of peace succeeded, terminating in 1768, when a war followed in which the fleet of Catharme II. utterly defeated the Ottoman navy; the treaty of Canargie closed the war in 1774.

REACHING OUT FOR CONSTANTINOPLE. REACHING OUT FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

From the time the Czar extended his power to the

mouth of the Bug, and the Crimen was declared inde-

pendent of Tartar power, and the Sultan entered

into a solemn convention to respect the Chris

tian churches and people in Ottoman dominions, Russia has had the supremacy in the Christian provinces of Turkey, and has reached out her hand for Constantinopis. Catharine II. had her son reared by a Greek nurse, and prepared him by education for a Greek kingdom. Alexander, referring indirectly to the Heilespont and the Bosphorus, said it was necessary to have the keys of one's house in one's pecket. By the Treaty of Buckharest Russia's frontier was extended to the Pruth, and Bessarabla became Russian, and continued so till the Treaty of Paris. Disraelt has spoken of the Russian attack on Turkey as a war of armed sentiments, just as the combined attack on France was called a war of armed opinions. There are such things as sentimental politics, and Russia finds that the recovery of Bessarabla exactly coincides with her sentiments, and her material interests also. Russia's failure in the Crimean War was a condemnation of the military system of Nicholas. The new order of things came with the liberation of 45,000,000 of serfs in 1863. The Car said that the autocratic power had established serfdom and the autocratic power had established serfdom and the autocratic Russian nation.

Half the land is reserved to the peasantry. Thus are churches and people in Ottoman domin-Haif the land is reserved to the peasantry. Thus are

RUSSIA'S MISSION.

Russia ts in the midst of the development of a new RUSSIA'S MISSION.

spiritual life. She has a young and hopeful feel-

ing, a gennine prophetic spirit, and it would not be strange if Rassia were destined, by and by, to be the champion of the most advanced and Government into this war five years before the latter was ready. If Russia had had a fleet on the Black Sea, as she might have had since the Treaty of Paris was aix months instead of a year and a balf. Emssian people are possessed with the idea that they have a mission as a nation, and that it will not be ac-Greek Lapire.

Russin has now resumed her old attitude of the protector of subject provinces. Sie has inorpated flatgarra, guaranteed freedom to Servin and Bosnia. Sie now leaves the Congress of Europe to decide details. The maxim of Joubert, "Force and Right rule all the control of the con She now leaves the Congress of the mixing of Jouleat, "Force and Right rule all things—Force rules this lifght is ready"—this has been the mixing of Russia. Here they stand. The Ottoman on one side, with waning strength, rulned treasury, prestige gone, hope ended. On the other the Miscovite Empire, flushed with new strength, a recommendate for all needs, power, fame, hope and strength. If the contest lay between these two, who could doubt what would be the result? The Miscovite could doubt what would be the result? The Miscovite could doubt what would be the result?

iconcile of the continent, and is twisted but all shapes to accommodate it. On its banks are Raitsbox, Vienna, Inda-Pesih, Belgrade. It blads together kastern and Western Europe. Austria and Germany must have free margariton of its waters, if Russia undertakes to secure the peculiar proprietorship of this liver, all Central Europe will rise to saile the Muscovite.

Toen what is to be done! Suppose a close compact between Germany, Austria and Russia and the problem is solved. Then you have a free Danube, then you have a series of States like Romannia and Servia and the Helicspent a national waterway through which and the Helicspent a national waterway through which aring of all nationalities may pass twelndlenged; then you see the Ottoman crescent which surmounts the dome of St. Sophia, give place to the Christian cress. Then will come in a new cra in the history of the word. One hold, busy, far-sighted brain in Europe holds the solution of this problem in itself. That is the brain of Bismark. Another mind helds this solution. That is the infield of Hun who created the brain of Bismark. When this solution is completed as some see Constantinople the great free city of the world, and its tolden Horn be filled with liberty, opulence and peace.

SPENCER'S RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY. HIS CONCLUSIONS DISPUTED BY PROFESSOR B. N. MARTIN.

Professor Benjamin N. Martin, of the University of the City of New-York, lectured last evening before the Academy of Sciences, at Association Hall, on the Religious Philosophy of Hernert Spencer.

The philosophical views of Herbert Spencer, said Professor Martin, are neither consistent nor original. His first important work, "Social Statics," aimed to estab hish a system of society and of morals, and deliberately had the foundation of human liberty and human rights in the fact that God has given to all men faculties, and that this im-plies the right and iberty of asing them. This is the original form of Spencer's specialtions, and it recog-nizes God as knowable and thinkable, with the numest startogeness. Now, however, Mr. Spencer cyclytes a difpolice the right and obserty of using them. This is the original form of Spencer's specialisions, and it recognizes God as knowable and thinkable, with the utimest distinctness. Now, however, Mr. Spencer's volves, a different view. He claims that God an not be known by the human mind; that we cannot say He has any designs or intentions whatever, or even a climiner of intelligence. The foundation principle of his first work is thus formally abandoned. This subversion of opicion is due to the influence of Sir William Hamilton, who associed that the lufinite cannot be philosophically known by the human mind. He did not, nowever, mean to deny the iden of the influence to human thought and recimi. Carried away by his carnesiness in argument, he declared the idea of the Influite untimbable; and recimi. Carried away by his carnesiness in argument, he declared the idea of the Influite untimbable; and spencer, following he his bootsteps, organized upon Hamilton's oversights and mistakes his own dozma that the Influite is unknowable.

This error is the more to be regretted, as it was not only needless, but really at variance with the boid and the reasonlings on which the foundation of his system is laid. The fundamental physical doctrine of our day is that of the correlation of this forces. These are not separate and independent realities, but interchangeable aspects of one great energy, forever privading the universe. Mr. Spencer was the first of the comment scientists of our time to see the bearing of this great conclusion upon teleological views. He affirmed that we have an absolute knowledge of the existence of this universal force, and on this ground engine that we have an absolute knowledge of the existence of this universal force, and on this ground size of the existence of this universal force, and on this ground size on the statement fact there can be only one first cause, and the claims of discinguing the consists in the statement fact there can be only one first ones, therefore, applies to the first whoch of t

Turissh bullan and wait. His successor, Ivan IV. It to Terrible, developed good traits during the lifetime of his wife Abasiasia. After her death he became insure. He wanted to marry Eugabeth of England, which was the surest sign that he was crazy. In 1560 came the first armed collision between the Oitomans and the Russians, under which the former recled and gave way. Great confusion followed the death of Ivan's son. It was only when Peter the Great came that the new inflicences burst into development. Then began the European period of Russian instory. The history of reter's the reads like a story of the Aranam Nights stiffered with the ice and hardened by the from of Northern Russia. Only such an caphic, with such a future before it, could have given him the opportunity wideh he used. You remember how he stoned shoulding in Holland; how he built is the Peterburg on a swamp, that he huight have "a whalow throngs which to lock out on Europe"; how he revised the language ——halt found, half divine—wrought a work that has ended through all subsequent ages of Russian history.

ception of space is produced by it, and that it is coextensive with all orders of phenomena. It is thus distinguished as a verity, a reality, a force, as active and
productive. By what more definite marks could the
human soul, or any other object of thought, be distinguished or known!

He assures us that we know the existence of an Infinite
verity; that we know it as real; know it as active and
productive. It is in vain, after all this, to tell us that the
Infinite is unknownble. If such delineations do not prove
the knowableness of that which they describe, there is
no meaning in words.

SUGGESTIONS MADE BY JAMES C. BAYLES. James C. Bayles, Editor of The Iron Age, lectured last night before the New-York Academy of the Useful Arts, on "Sewer-gas, and its Management in Sanitary Engineering." The subject, he said, was regarded by most people as one in which they had no personal interest; it was found almost impossible to effect any re-form, except when backed up by the whole power of the strange, as research had shown that ancient nations fully understood the importance of sewer ventilation. The sewer gas, that kills by giving rise to zymotic diseases, is an organic vapor, far more insidious in its workings than the deadly carbonic gas, or the sulphur-etted hydrogen, both of which poisons abound in sewers, but cause less havoe by reason of their great specific gravity, which confines them to the pipes; when crowded out the nose detects them great specific gravity, which confines them to the pipes; when crowded out the nose detects them castly and thus conveys warning of the danger. The organic vapor does its work more stealthily, though not less certain in its results. The old plans of ventriating the severs by means of lires, or by fans or otherwise, forcing a current of air through the sewers, had repeatedly been proved impracticable and useless. A mine can be furnished with air in this manner; to ventilate a sewer, with its endless branches and smaller excussions, each ending in the fixtures of a house, a perfect hurricane would have to be maintained in the main pipe. The best and simplest plan would be to allow the sewers to ventilate themselves, by means of extending the pipes through the roots of every house end by strong grates covering the man-hoies in the streets, these grates to be always kept carefully free from obstruction by mud or show. The one objection to this mode of ventilation—tunt poisonous gases become thereby mixed with the atmosphere, is worthless, for the reason that by contact with the atmosphere they are quickly neutraized.

The suppression of sewer gas being perfectly impossible, Mr. Bayles continued, and the necessity therefore arising of providing for it an outlet where powerless to do narm, the service of the mechanics of a green, as relating to the dramage of a hoose might be summed up in the following conclusions; The sali-pipe anomal be a easi-ron tube, of uniform diameter, opening at one end into the sewer, at the other into the air above the roof, unobstructed by traps of any kind, and without bends or curves, if possible; supplemental ventilation of the traps from their nighest point to where the burden of foul uir might be conveniently discharged; strong gratings over the man-holes. The fact being well estantised that in sewers to which light and air have access, poisonous gases do not form, these precautions would be all-sufficient; given good material and honest workmansnip, no malarial diseases arising from

Everybody is talking of the fascinating story of " Nora, the Irish Charity Scholar," just begun in The

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

New-York Weekly.

FROM LONDON-In Steamship Canada.—Mr. C. Gregory Miss B. Staffice, Mrs. K. Fearons, I. Whitman, Mrs. Whit-man, Mr. and Mrs. Green, H. Hennief, M. Cansiani, J. S. ath Mrs. L. Morgan, Col. T. N. Scobel, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hertogs and 7 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Graw, W. Dittermann, D

FROM LIVERPOOL-In Steamship Montana.—Mrs. E. W. Dixon, J. A. Dixon, J. A. King, J. Shannon, S. R. Richards, A. B. Dunfer, L. Prati, LATEST SHIP NEWS.

[For other Shin News see Third Page.] DIED.

ARNOLD-Suddenly, of pneumonta, on Thesday evening, March 12, Mrs. Jane E. Arnold, widow of the late Benjamin March 12, Mr. Jane E. Armos.
F. Arnod.
F. Arnod.
Tuneral from her late residence, 113 East 14th-st., on Thursday, March 12, 120 April 12, 120

may moraing, at 10 o'closes.

BENSON.-Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 12, charlotte M. Cortedyou, wife of George W. Benson, and daugnier of the late Aldrian V. Cortelyou, esq. reactives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further natice, on Salurday, March 16, at 1.39 p. m., at the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Classon-ave, and Montoe-et.

ner. Beintywa and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Fitth Avenue Presbyterian Church (the flev. Dr. Hail's), corner 55th-st., on Faursday morning, at 19 o'clock. corner both-st., on Inursiay morning, et 10 o'clock.
B., w'le of Samuel B. Bowne, cidest daughter of H. P. Bostwick, in the 22d year of the age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her
Inneral from her late residence. No. 144 State-st., Brooklyn,
on Wednesday, March 13, at 3 o'clock.

LANE-On Tuesday afternoon, March 12, the Rev. Boyce Lane, in the 26th year of his age. LAWRENCE On Summy, 10th inst., at her residence, No. 34 West 19th-st., Sarah Mauran Lawrence, wife of John S.

Lawrence, Rawrence, and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-ave, and 21st-st., on Weinesday merning, 12th finst, at 10

O'clock.

QUIN-On Speday, March 10. John Quin, Warden of the City Prisorbin the 550 year o his age.

Resaltives and friends of the lamity and officers of the Department of Public Charless and Correction, are respectfully invited to attend his inneral from st. Joseph's Charch, 64a ave. and Washington-place, this day, (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock. 5. P. M. G. L. Montrose, Penn., Wednesday morning, March 6, 1878, Leondrad Scarle, pr., aged 27 years and 6 months. TINGUE—At Fort Plain, N. Y., Monday night, March 12, Eliza A., who of Sime on Tingue, esq., aged 62 years. Funeral from her late residence on Friday, 15th inst., at 2 p. 10.

Acres Reits daughter of Robert and Margaret E. Stobo Agines Barry, singular of theoret and sarrance to Secony, and 2 years and 10 months.

Resultives and friends of the family are invited to attend the tangent services at the residence of her grandfather, Mr. John Barrd, 524 Lexington ave., on Wednesday, 15th mst., at 10 o'clock a.m.

o'clock a. m. mans will be taken to Woodlawn by special train. WARNER-On March 12, 1878, at the residence of ner sen-in-law, R-v, Ab-zander Mellean, Sing Sing, N.Y., Anne Blackstock, whow of Efficience II, Warner, and safer of the late Rev, John Sunnierfield, aged 63 years. \* Pimeral from the Tabermack M. E. Church, 54th. L, near 8th-ave, New York, or Thursday, 44th mst., at 3:30 o'clock, Priends are requested not to send flowers.

Special Notices. Dr. Spinney, No. 15 East 16th-st., treats all chronic and nervous discisses. Hours: 19 to 4, and 4 to 8.

Nervous Exthaustion — honeless essay comprising a serial of lectures, neavored at Kahn's Museum of Analous, Newholis, and the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputation how less feasible may be regained, amorting a clear symposis of the impediments to marriage and the treatment of nervous and physical decidity, being the result of 20 years experience. By mail 200, currency, or postage stamps. Address Sections, & Alfres Museum, 688 Brondway, New-York.

Now Rende! THE STRANGE AND EXCUTING STORY

OF NORA, 'RISH CHARITY SCHOLAR;

OR, THE MISSING HEIR OF CALLONSY. Just begun in No. 19 of THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

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Best references. Sand for book of histraction. Best references. Sind for ison of a struction.

Post Pilice Voltre.—The or our mains or the week ending SATURDAY March 16, 1878, will coose at this office of TUESDAY, at 9 a. m., for Europe by steamsing Wisconsia, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY at 10 a. m., for Europe, by steamsing Wisconsia, by steamsing Algoria, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11 a.m., for Ireland, by steamsing City of New York, via Queenstown; (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continued to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed; and at 12 m., for Europe, by steamsing Herbitz, via Plyricount, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on SATURDAY at 11:50 a. m., for Germany, de., by steamsing Oder, via Southamport and Remen (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continued to be lowwarded by this steamer must be specially and received, and at 12 m., for Europe by steamsing south of the Continued to be lowwarded by this steamer must be specially and continued by the second continued to be continued by the second continued to the second continued to

The mains 40 reversely March 14. The mains for the West India via St. Loomes, also been Rise and the March 18. The mains for Hayd, Savantila, So. New-York March 16. The mains for Hayd, Savantila, So. leave New-York March 16. The mains for Australia & Leave San Prancisco March 18. The mains for Australia & Leave San Prancisco March 18. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

Post office, New York, March 9, 1878. Past Office, New York, March 9, 1878.
Scientific News. It is traited jointed of Science, Mechan-ca Invention. Engineering and the 10 matrix Arts. Only if a year. The entions are also selectioned patents for new yearings, designs, trade-marks, and longing patents. Form-

of advice statis. Alarena, 11 II. Walles T SON, 114 Nassansa, New York, Sale of Imported Jersey and Guernsey Cattle.

ALPRED M. HENRNESS & Co., AGENTS FOR ED. P. P. POWLEB, of Southampton. England, will sell at anction, without reserve, at Knapp's stables, Nos. 6 and 8 7th ave., be-

22 Jersey Heifers and 2 Guernsey Heliers, just imported

from the Channel Islands, per steamer Otranto. Photographs and certificates of exportation will accompany

the Jerseys, which will entitle them to be entered in the American Jersey cattle clubs herd register. Now on view with catalogues. THOS. E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.

The Famous MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER,

and CANCER, may be had of all druggists. Its curative powers are almost miraculous. For pamphiets containing re-markable cures, address "Massisquoi Springs," Franklin Co., Vermont.